Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 1, 1842. { NUMBER 51.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
1 Tuesday,	6 22	5 38					
2 Wednesday,	6 21	5 39					
3 Thursday,	6 20	5 40	Last Quarter,	3	7	50	E.
4 Friday,	6 19	5 41	New Moon	12	12	58	M.
5 Saturday,	6 18	5 42	First Quarter,	19	5	13	E.
6 Sunday,	6 17	5 43	Full Moon,	26	8	30	M.
7 Monday.	6 16	5 44					

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Thomas Harris

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this Village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his Shop, opposite Colonel Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by cash or note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections, should they have to settle with an officer.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. tc

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...ty

Twenty-Seventh Congrss:

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN,

In Senate, January 25, 1842—On the Bill authorizing the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. *Calhoun* said: There was no measure that required greater caution, or more severe scrutiny, than one to impose taxes or raise a loan, be the form what it may. I hold that Government has no right to do either, except when the public service makes it imperiously necessary, and then only to the extent that it requires. I also hold that the expenditures can only be limited by limiting the supplies. If money is granted, it is sure to be expended.—Thus thinking, it is a fundamental rule with me not to vote for a loan or tax bill till I am satisfied it is necessary for the public service, and then not if the deficiency can be avoided by lopping off unnecessary objects of expenditure, or the enforcement of an exact and judicious economy in the public disbursements. Entertaining these opinions, it was in vain that the chairman of the Finance Committee pointed to the estimates of the year, as a sufficient reason for the passage of this bill as amended. Estimates are too much a matter of course to satisfy me in a case like this. I have some practical knowledge of the subject, and know too well how readily old items are put down, from year to year, without much inquiry, whether they can be dispensed with or reduced, and new ones inserted, without much more reflection, to put much reliance on them. To satisfy me, the chairman must do what he has not even attempted; he must state satisfactorily the reasons for every new item, and the increase of every old one, and show that the deficiency to meet the revenue, cannot be avoided by retrenchment and economy. Until he does that, he has no right to call on us to vote this heavy additional charge of five millions of dollars on the people, especially in a period of such unexampled pecuniary embarrassment. Having omitted to perform this duty, I am constrained to examine for myself the estimates in a very hasty manner, with imperfect documents, and no opportunity of deriving information from the respective Departments. But, with all these disadvantages, I have satisfied myself that this loan is unnecessary—that its place may be supplied, and more than supplied, by retrenchment and economy, and the command of resources in the power of the Government, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public service, my reasons for which I shall now proceed to state.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the expenditures of the year, is $32,997,258, or, in round numbers, thirty-three millions, embraced under the following heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, amounting to $4,000,987 37; military, in all its branches, $11,717,791 83; navy, $8,705,579 83; permanent appropriations, applicable to the service of the year $1,572.906, and Treasury Notes to be redeemed, $7,000,000.

Among the objects of retrenchment, I place at the head the great increase that is proposed to be made to the expenditures of the navy, compared with that of last year. It is no less than $2,508,-032 13, taking the expenditures of last year from the annual report of the Secretary. I see no sufficient reason, at this time, and in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury, for this great increase. I have looked over the report of the Secretary hastily, and find none assigned, except general reasons, for an increased navy, which I am not disposed to controvert. But I am decidedly of the opinion, that the commencement ought to be postponed till some systematic plan is matured, both as to the ratio of increase and the description of force of which the addition should consist, and till the Department is properly organized, and in a condition to enforce exact responsibility and economy in its disbursements. That the Department is not now properly organized, and in that condition, we have the authority of the Secretary himself, in which I concur. I am satisfied that its administration cannot be made effective under the present organization, particularly as it regards its expenditures. I have very great respect for the head of the Department, and confidence in his ability and integrity.—If he would hear the voice of one who wishes him well, and who takes the deepest interest in the branch of service of which he is the chief, my advice would be, to take time; to look about; to reorganize the Department in the most efficient manner, on the staff principle, and to establish the most rigid accountability and economy in the disbursements, before the great work of a systematic increase is commenced. Till that is done, add no dollar to the expenditures. Make sure of the foundation before you begin to rear the superstructure. I am aware that there will be a considerable increase this year in the navy, compared to the expenditure of last year, in consequence of the acts of the extraordinary session. This may deduct several hundred thousand dollars from the amount I propose to retrench, but I cannot doubt that an improved administration of the moneyed affairs of the Department, with the very great reduction in prices and wages, a saving may be made more than sufficient to make up for that deduction. In speaking of improved administration, I comprehend the marine corps. And here I deem it my duty to remark, that the estimates for that branch of the service appear to me to be very large. The corps is estimated at one thousand privates, and its aggregate expense at $502,292. This strikes me to be far too large for so small a corps, of long standing, stationed at convenient and cheap points, and at a period when the price of provisions, clothing and all other articles of supply is low. A large portion, I observe, is for barracks, which, if proper at all, surely may be postponed till the finances are placed in better condition.

I shall now pass from the naval to the military department; and here I find an estimate of $1,508,-032 13, for harbors, creeks, and the like. I must say that I am surprised at this estimate. All who have been members of the Senate for the last eight or ten years, must be familiar with the history of this item of expenditure. It is one of the branches of the old, exploded American system, and almost the only one which remains. It has never been acquiesced in, and was scarcely tolerated when the Treasury was full to overflowing with the surplus revenue. Of all the extravagant and lawless appropriations of the worst of time, I have ever regarded it as the most objectionable—unconstitutional, local in its character, and unequal and unjust in its operation. Little did I anticipate that such an item, and of so large an amount, would at this time be found in the estimates, when the Treasury is deeply embarrassed, the credit of the Government impaired, and the revenue from the lands surrendered to the States and Territories. Such an item, at such a period, looks like infatuation; and I hope the Committee on Finance, when it comes to take up the estimates, will strike it out. It certainly ought to be expunged; and I shall accordingly place it among the items that ought to be retrenched.

Passing to the Treasury Department, I observe an estimate of $43,932, for surveys of public lands; and under the head of "balances of appropriations on the 31st December, 1841, required to be expended in 1842," $200,000 for the same object, making, together, $243,932, which ought either not be in the estimates, or, if put there, ought to be credited in the receipts of the year. The reason will be apparent, when it is stated that the Distribution act deducts the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, and, among others, that for surveying, and, of course, it must be deducted from the revenue from the lands, before it is distributed among the States, and brought to the credit of the Treasury. It is, in fact, but an advance out of the land fund, to be deducted from it before it is distributed. There are several other items in the estimates connected with the expenses incident to the administration of the public lands, to which the same remarks are applicable, and which would make an additional deduction of many thousand dollars, but the exact amount of which I have not had time to ascertain. These several items, taken together, make the sum of $4,317,322 25, that may fairly be struck from the estimates. To these there are doubtless many others of considerable amount that might be added, had I the time and means for full investigation. Among them, I would call the attention of the chairman to an item of $158.627 17, under the name of "patent fund," and comprised among the balances of appropriations on the 31st of December last, and which will be required for this year. I have not had time to investigate it, and am uninformed of its nature. I must ask the chairman to explain. Does it mean receipts of money derived from payments for patents? If so, it ought to be passed to the Treasury, and classed under the receipts of the year, and not the appropriations, unless, indeed, there be some act of Congress which has ordered otherwise. If it be an appropriation, I would ask to what is it appropriated, and to what particular objects is it to be applied this year? The chairman will find it in page 40, of the document containing the estimates.

I would ask the chairman, also, whether the interest on the trust funds, including both the Smithsonian and Indian, which may not be applied to the object of the trusts during the year, have been comprehended in the receipts of the year? We pay interest on them, and have the right of course to their use, till required to be paid over. The interest must be considerable. That of the former, alone, is about $30,000 annually.

I would, also, call his attention to the pension list. I observe the diminution of the number of pensioners for the last year is very considerable, and from the extreme age of the revolutionary portion, there must be a rapid diminution till the list is finally closed. I have not had time to investigate the subject sufficiently to say to what amount the Treasury may be relieved from that source; but I am informed by a friend who is familiar with the subject, that a very great reduction of expenditure, say $300,000 annually, for some years, may be expected under that head. Under these various heads, and others, which a careful examination might designate, I feel confident that a reduction might be made by retrenchment in the estimates to the amount of the sum proposed to be borrowed by this bill, as amended, without materially impairing the efficiency of the Government.

I shall next proceed to examine what reduction may be made by strict economy in the public disbursements; by which I mean, not parsimony, but that careful and efficient administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government, which guards against all abuse and waste, and applies every dollar to the object of appropriations, and that in the manner best calculated to produce the greatest result. This high duty properly appertains to the functions of the Executive, and Congress can do but little more than to urge on and sustain that Department of the Government in discharging it, to which it belongs, and which must take the lead in the work of economy and reform. My object is to show, that there is ample room for the work, and that great reduction may be made in the expenditures by such an administration of the moneyed affairs of the Government as I have described. But how is this to be made apparent? Can it be done by minute examination of the various items of the estimates and expenditures? Can a general state of looseness, of abuses, or extravagance in the disbursements be detected and exposed by such examination? All attempts of the kind have failed, and must continue to do so. It would be impracticable to extend such an inquiry through the various heads of expenditures. A single account might be selected, that would occupy a committee a large portion of a session; and after all their labor, it would be more than an even chance that they would fail to detect abuses and mismanagement, if they abounded ever so much. They lie beyond the accounts; and can only be reached by the searching and scrutinizing eyes of faithful and vigilant officers charged with the administrative supervision.

There is but one way in which Congress can act with effect in testing whether the public funds have been judiciously and economically applied to the objects for which they were appropriated; and if not, of holding those charged with their administration responsible, and that is, by comparing the present expenditures with those of past periods of acknowledged economy, or foreign cotemporaneous service of like kind. If, on such comparison, the difference should be much greater than they should be, after making due allowance, those who have the control should be held responsible to reduce them to a proper level, or to give satisfactory reasons for not doing it; and that is the course which I intend to pursue. They who now have the control, both of Congress and the Executive Department, came into power on a solemn pledge of reform; and it is but fair that they should be held responsible for the reformation of the abuses and mismanagement which they declared to exist, and the great reduction of expenses which they pledged themselves to make, if the people should raise them to power.

But I am not so unreasonable as to expect that reform can be the work of a day. I know too well the labor and the time it requires to entertain any such opinion. All I ask is, that the work shall be early, seriously, and systematically commenced. It is to be regretted that it has not already commenced, and that there is so little apparent inclination to begin. We had a right to expect that the chairman of the Committee on Finance in bringing forward a new loan of $5,000,000, would have at least undertaken to inform us, after a full survey of the estimates and expenditures, whether any reduction could be made, and, if any, to what amount, before he asked for a vote, adding so great an addition to the public debt. I cannot but regard the omission as a bad omen. It looks like repudiation of solemn pledges. But what he has failed to do I shall attempt, but in a much less full and satisfactory manner than he might have done, with all his advantages as the head of the committee. For the purpose of comparing, I shall select the years 1823 and 1840. I selected the former, because it is one of the years of the second term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and which it is admitted now, administered the moneyed affairs of the Government with a reasonable regard to economy: but at that time it was thought by all to be liberal in its expenditures, and by some even profuse, as several Senators who I now see, and who were then members of Congress, will bear witness. But I select it for a still stronger reason. It is the year which immediately preceded the first act, professedly passed on the principles of the protective policy. The intervening time between the two periods comprehends the two acts of 1824 and 1828, by which that policy was carried to such great extremes.

To those acts, connected with the banking system, and the connection of the banks with the Government, is to be attributed that train of events which has involved the country and the Government in so many difficulties; and, among others, that vast increase of expenditures which has taken place since 1823, as will be shown by the comparison I am about to make.

The disbursements of the Government are comprised under three great heads: the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous; the military, and the navy. I propose to begin with the first, and take them in the order in which they stand.

The expenditures under the first head have increased since 1823, when they were $2,022,093, to $5,492,030 98, the amount in 1840; showing an increase, in seventeen years, of 2 7-10 to 1, while the population has increased only about ¾ to 1, that is, about 74 per cent.—making the increase of expenditures, compared to the increase of population, about 3 6-10 to 1. This enormous increase has taken place although a large portion of the expenditures under this head, consisting of salaries to officers and the pay of members of Congress, have remained unchanged. The next year, in 1841, the expenditure rose to $6,196,560. I am, however, happy to perceive a considerable reduction in the estimates for this year, compared with the last and several preceding years; but still leaving room for great additional reduction to bring the increase of expenditures to the same ratio with the increase of population, as liberal as that standard of increase would be.

That the Senate may form some conception, in detail, of this enormous increase, I propose to go more into particulars in reference to two items: the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and that of collecting the duties on imports. The latter, though of a character belonging to the civil list, is not included in it, or either of the other heads; as the expenses incident to collecting the customs, are deducted from the receipts, before the money is paid into the Treasury.

The contingent expenses (they exclude the pay and mileage of members) of the Senate in 1823 was $12,841 07, of which the printing cost $6,349 56, and stationery $1,631 51; and that of the House, $37,848 95, of which the printing cost $22,314 41, and the stationery $3,877 71. In 1840, the contingent expenses of the Senate was $77,447 22, of which the printing cost $31,285 32, and the stationery $7,061 77; and that of the House $199,219 57, of which the printing cost $65,086 46, and the stationery $36,352 99. The aggregate expenses of the two Houses together rose from $50,690 02 to $276,666; being an actual increase of 5 4-10 to 1, and an increase, in proportion to population, of about 7 2-10 to one. But as enormous as this increase is, the fact that the number of members had increased not more than about ten per cent. from 1823 to 1840, is calculated to make it still more strikingly so. Had the increase kept pace with the increase of members, (and there is no good reason why it should greatly exceed it,) the expenditures would have risen from $50,690 to $55,759, only making an increase of but $5,069; but, instead of that, it rose to $276,666, making an increase of $225,970. To place the subject in a still more striking view, the contingent expenses in 1823 were at the rate of $144 per member, which one would suppose was ample, and in 1840, $942. This vast increase took place under the immediate eyes of Congress; and yet we were told at the extra session, by the present chairman of the Finance Committee, that there was no room for economy, and that no reduction could be made; and even in this discussion he has intimated that little can be done. As enormous as are the contingent expenses of the two Houses, I infer from the very great increase of expenditures under the head of civil list generally, when so large a portion is for fixed salaries, which have not been materially increased for the last seventeen years, that they are not much less so throughout the whole range of this branch of the public service.

I shall now proceed to the other item, which I have selected for more particular examination, the increased expenses of collecting the duties on imports. In 1823 it was $766,699, equal to 3 86-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and 98-100 on the aggregate amount of imports; and in 1840 it had increased to $1,542,319 24, equal to 14 13-100 per cent. on the amount collected, and to 1 58-100 on the aggregate amount of the imports, being an actual increase of nearly a million, and considerably more than double the amount of 1823. In 1839 it rose to $1,714,515.

From these facts, there can be little doubt that more than a million annually may be saved under the two items of contingent expenses of Congress, and the collection of the customs, without touching the other great items comprised under the civil list, the executive and judicial departments, the foreign intercourse, light-houses, and miscellaneous. It would be safe to put down a saving of at least a half million for them.

I shall now pass to the military, with which I am more familiar. I propose to confine my remarks almost entirely to the army proper, including the Military Academy, in reference to which the information is more full and minute. I exclude the expenses incident to the Florida war, and the expenditures for the Ordnance, the Engineer, the Topographical, the Indian, and the Pension Bureaus. Instead of 1823, for which there is no official and exact statement of the expenses of the army, I shall take 1821, for which there is one made by myself, as Secretary of War, and for the minute correctness of which, I can vouch. It is contained in a report made under a call of the House of Representatives, and comprises a comparative statement of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1818, '19, 20, and '21, respectfully, and an estimate of the expense of 1822. It may be proper to add, which I can with confidence, that the comparative expense of 1823, if it could be ascertained, would be found to be not less favorable than 1821. It would probably be something more so.

With these remarks I shall begin with a comparison, in the first place, between 1821 and the estimate for the army proper for this year. The average aggregate strength of the army in the year 1821, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,109, and the proportion of officers, including cadets, was 1 to 12 18-100, and the expenditure $2,180,093 53,* equal to $263 91 for each individual. The estimate for the army proper for 1842, including the Military Academy, is $4,453, 370 16. The actual strength of the army, according to the return accompanying the message at the opening of the session, was 11,169. Assuming this to be the average strength for this year, and adding for the average number of the Academy, professors and cadets, 300, it will give, within a very small fraction, $390 for each individual, making a difference of $136 in favor of 1821. How far the increase of pay, and the additional expense of two regiments of dragoons, compared to other descriptions of troops, would justify this increase, I am not prepared to say. In other respects, I should suppose, there ought to be a decrease rather than an increase, as the price of clothing, provisions, forage, and other articles of supply, as well as transportation, are, I presume, cheaper than in 1821. The proportion of officers to soldiers I would suppose to be less in 1842 than 1821, and, of course, as far as that has influence, the expense of the former ought to be less per man than the latter. With this brief and imperfect comparison between the expense of 1821 and the estimates for this year, I shall proceed to a more minute and full comparison between the former and the year 1837. I select that year, because the strength of the army, and the proportion of officers to men (a very material point as it relates to the expenditure) is almost exactly the same.

On turning to document 165 (H. R. 2d sess. 26th Con.) a letter will be found from the then Secretary of War, (Mr. Poinsett) giving a comparative statement, in detail, of the expense of the army proper including the Military Academy for the years 1837, '38, '39 and '40. The strength of the army for the first of these years, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was 8,107, being two less than in 1821. The proportion of officers and professors, to the cadets and soldiers, 11 46-100, being 72 100 more than 1821. The expenditure for 1837, $3,308,011, being $1,127,918 more than 1821. The cost per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, was in 1837 $408 03, exceeding that of 1821 $144 12 per man. It appears by the letter of the Secretary, that the expense per man rose in 1838 to $464 35; but it is due to the head of the Department, at the time, to say, that it declined under his administration, the next year, to $381 65, and in the subsequent, to $380 63. There is no statement for the year 1841; but as there has been a falling off in prices, there ought to be a proportionate reduction in the cost, especially during the present year, when there is a prospect of so great a decline in almost every article which enters into the consumption of the army. Assuming that the average strength of the army will be kept equal to the return accompanying the President's Message, and that the expenditure of the year should be reduced to the standard of 1821, the expense of the army would not exceed $2,895,-686, making a difference, compared with the estimates, of $1,557,684; but that from the increase of pay, and the greater expense of the dragoons, cannot be expected. Having no certain information how much the expenses are necessarily increased from those causes, I am not prepared to say what ought to be the actual reductions, but, unless the increase of pay, and the increased cost because of the dragoons are very great, it ought to be very considerable.

I found the expense of the army in 1818, including the Military Academy, to be $3,702,495, at a cost of $451 57 per man, including officers, professors, cadets, and soldiers, and reduced it in 1821 to $2,180 098, at a cost of $263 91, and making a difference between the two years, in the aggregate expenses of the army of $1,522,397, and $185 66 per man. There was, it is true, a great fall in prices in the interval; but allowing for that, by adding to the price of every article entering into the supplies of the army a sum sufficient to raise it to the price of 1818, there was still a difference in the cost per man of $163 95. This great reduction was effected without stinting the service or diminishing the supplies, either in quantity or quality.—They were, on the contrary, increased in both, especially the latter. It was effected through an ef-

*See Document 38, (H. R.) 1st session, 17th Congress.

ficient organization of the staff, and the co-operation of the able officers placed at the head of each of its divisions. The cause of the great expense at the former period, was found to be principally in the neglect of public property, and the application of it to uses not warranted by law. There is less scope, doubtless, for reformation in the army now. I cannot doubt, however, but that the universal extravagance which pervaded the country for so many years, and which increased so greatly the expenses both of Government and individuals, has left much room for reform in this, as other branches of the service.

In addition to the army, there are many other and heavy branches of expenditure embraced under the military head—fortifications, ordnance, Indians, and pensions—the expenditures of which, taken in the aggregate, greatly exceed the army; the expense of all which, for the reason to which I have alluded, may, doubtless, be much reduced.

On turning to the navy, I have not been able to obtain information which would enable me to make a similar comparison between the two periods, in reference to that important arm; but I do hope, when the information is received which has been called for by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. *Williams,*) ample data will be obtained to enable me to do so on some future occasion. In place of it, I propose to give a comparative statement of the expense of the British navy and ours for the year 1840. The information in reference to the former is taken from a work of authority, the Penny Cyclopedia, under the head of "Navy."

The aggregate expense of the British navy in the year 1840 amounted to 4,980,353 pounds sterling, deducting the expense of transport for troops and convicts, which does not properly belong to the navy. That sum, at $4 80 to the pound sterling, is equal to $59,905,694 46. The navy was composed of 392 vessels of war of all descriptions, leaving out 36 steam vessels in the packet service, and 23 sloops fitted for foreign packets. Of the 392, 98 were line of battle ships, of which 19 were building; 146 frigates, of which 14 were building; 68 sloops, of which 16 were building; and 66 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, of which 12 were building.

The effective force of the year—that which was in actual service, consisted 3,400 officers, 3,998 petty officers, 12,846 seamen, and 9,000 marines, making an aggregate of 29,224. The number of vessels in actual service were 173, of which 24 were line of battle ships, 31 frigates, 30 steam vessels, and 45 gun brigs, schooners, and cutters, not including the 30 steamers and 24 sloops in the packet service, an average expenditure of $573 for each individual, including officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines.

Our navy is composed, at present, according to the report of the Secretary accompanying the President's message, of 67 vessels—of which 11 are line of battle ships, 17 frigates, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, 4 steamers, 3 store ships, 3 receiving vessels, and 5 small schooners. The estimates for the year are made on the assumption, that there will be in service during the year, 2 ships of the line, 1 razee, 6 frigates, 20 sloops, 11 brigs and schooners, 3 steamers, 3 store ships and 8 small vessels; making in the aggregate, 53 vessels. The estimates for the year, for the navy and marine corps, as has been stated, is $8,705,579 83, considerably exceeding one-third of the entire expenditures of the British navy for 1840. I am aware that there is probably a much larger expenditure applied to the increase of the navy in our service than in the British, in proportion to the respective forces; and I greatly regret that I have not the materials to ascertain the difference, or to compare the expenses of the two navies, in the various items of building, outfit, and pay, and the relative expenses of the two per man, per gun, and per ton. The comparison would be highly interesting, and would throuw much light on the subject of these remarks. We know our commercial marine meets successively the British in fair competition; and as the elements of the expenses of the commercial and naval marine are substantially the same, in time of peace, when impressment is disused in the British service, our navy ought not to bear an unfavorable comparison with theirs, on the score of expense. Whether it does, in fact, I am not prepared to say, with the materials I have been able to collect, but it does seem to me, when I compare the great magnitude of their naval establishment with the smallness of ours, and the aggregate expense of the two, that ours, on a full comparison, will be found to exceed theirs by far, in expense, however viewed.

I hope what I have stated will excite inquiry.—It is a point of vast importance. If we can bring our expenditures to an equality, or nearly so, with hers, we may then look forward with confidence to the time, as not far distant, when, with our vast commercial marine, (more than two-thirds of the British,) we may with proper economy in our disbursement, and by limiting the objects of our expenditures to those which properly belong to this Government under the Constitution, place a navy on the ocean, without increase of burden on the people, that will give complete protection to our coast, and command the respect of the world. But if that cannot be done, if our expenses must necessarily greatly exceed in proportion that of the first maratime power in the world, it is well it should be known at once, that we may look to other means of defence, and give up what, in that case, would be a hopeless struggle. I do not believe that it will be found to be the case. On the contrary, I am impressed with the belief that our naval force ought not to cost more in proportion than the British. In some things they may have the advantage, but we will be found to have equally great in others.

From these statements it may be fairly inferred that there is great room for economy, under every head of expenditure. I am by no means prepared to say what reduction may be effected by it. It would require much more time and minute examination to determine with precision any thing like the exact amount; but it is certain that millions may be saved, simply by a judicious and strict system of economy, without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the Government. But in order to form a more definite conception as to the amount of that reduction, I propose to add to the aggregate expense of 1823 seventy-five per cent—the estimated increase of the population of the United States since then, which will give the amount that ought to have been the estimated expenditures for this year, on the supposition that the expense of the Government ought not, in ordinary times, to increase faster than the population; and which, deducted from the actual estimates of the year, will show, on that supposition, to what amount they ought to have been reduced.—But in making this supposition, I wish it to be understood, I do not admit that the expenditures of the Government ought to keep pace with our rapidly increasing population. There are many branches of the puplic service which ought not to be, and have not, in fact, been, much increased with the increase of population, and are now, in point of expansion, very nearly what they were in 1823. Others are more enlarged, but it is believed that there are but few whose growth have been greater, or as great, as that of our population. It would, in truth, not

fluence, equal to our rapidly growing population, must almost necessarily end in making the Government despotic. It is known that it takes a much less military force in proportion to subject a large country with a numerous population, than a small one with an inconsiderable one; and in like manner, and for similar reasons, it takes much less patronage and influence in proportion, to control the former than the latter. So true is it, that I regard it as an axiom, the purity and duration of our free and popular institutions, looking to the vast extent of country and its great and growing population, depend on restricting its revenues and expenditures, and thereby its patronage and influence, for the smallest amount consistent with the proper discharge of the few great duties for which it was instituted. To a departure from it may be attributed, in a great measure, the existing disorders. With these remarks, I shall now proceed to give the result of the proposed calculation.

The actual expenditures of 1823, all included, except payments on account of the public debt, amounted to $9,827,832. That sum multiplied by 75 per cent, the estimated ratio of increase of population from '23 to '40, gives $17,198,681; which, on the assumption that the expenditures should not increase more rapidly than the population, ought to be the extreme limits of the expenditures of this year. But the estimates for the year, deducting payment on account of the debt, are as has been stated, $25,997,258, being an excess of $8,498,577, beyond what the expenditures ought to be on the liberal scale assumed. The increase, instead of being at the rate of the population, is equal to 2 68-100 to 1, compared with the expenditures of 1823, and 3½ nearly, compared with the ratio of the increase of population. Had the ratio of increase not exceeded that of the population, the whole expenditure of the year, including the sum of $7,000,000, for the debt, would have been but $24,198,681 instead of $32,997,258.

But, as great as this reduction is, it by no means represents the saving that would be made on the data assumed. The expense of collecting the revenue, (of which a statement has already been made, as it relates to the customs,) as well as several other items, less important, are not included in the expenditures, and must be added, to get the true amount that would be saved. The addition, at the lowest calculation, would be a million of dollars, which, added to the $8,498,577, would make the sum of $9,498,577, and would reduce what ought to be the estimates of the year, on the ground assumed, to $16,198,681. The Saving is great; but, I feel confident, not greater than what, with a judicious and efficient system of administration, might be effected, and that not only without impairing, but actually increasing, the efficiency of the Government. To make so great a reduction, would take much time and labor; but if those who have the power, and stand pledged, would begin the good work, much, very much, might be done during the present session. But if this bill, as it now stands, should become a law, I would despair for the present. I see in the amendment a beliberate and fixed determination to keep up the expenditures, regardless of pledges and consequences.

Having now shown how greatly the public expenditures have increased since 1823, I next propose to make some remarks on the causes that have produced it. In the front rank I place the protective tariff. I selected the year 1823, as I stated in the early stages of my remarks, in part to illustrate the effects of that pernicious system in this connection. It is curious to look over the columns of expenditures, under their various heads, in the table I hold in my hand, and note how suddenly they rose under every head, after each of the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828, until they reached the present point. [Here Mr. C. read from the table of the expenditure under each head year by year, from 1823 to 1840, in illustration of his remarks.] Nor is it wonderful that such should be the effect of the protective policy. How could it be otherwise? Duties were laid, not for revenue, but for protection. Money was not the object. It was but an incident; and the party in favor of the system (a majority in both Houses during the whole period) cared not how, for it was wasted. During that wasteful period, I have heard members of Congress of high intelligence declare that it was better that the money should be burnt or thrown into the ocean than not collected; and they spoke in the true genius of that corrupting and oppressive system. In fact, after it was collected, there was a sort of necessity that it should be spent. The collection was in bank notes, and of all absurdities, one of the greatest is, an accumulation of such an article in the public treasury, wether we regard the thing itself, or its effects on the community and the banks. When pushed to a great extent, it must prove ruinous to all; and to such accumulation, in spite of the most wasteful extravagance in the expenditures, may be attributed, in a great degree, the overthrow of the banks, and the embarrassments of the Government and country. But so blind were the banks, for the most part, to their fate, that they were among the foremost to urge on the course of policy destined to hasten so greatly their overthrow. All resistance on the part of the minority in Congress opposed to the system, was in vain. If the money was saved from an objectionable object, it was sure to be applied to some other, and perhaps even more objectionable; if the sluice of expenditures was stopped in one place, it was certain to burst through another. Under the conviction, that the struggle was in vain, so long as the cause remained, I ceased in a great measure resistance to appropriations, and turned my efforts against the cause; a Treasury overflowing with bank notes, to exhaust which, was the only means left of staying the evil. It is not my intention to cast the blame on either party. The fault lay in the system—the policy of imposing duties, when the money was not needed, and collecting it in a currency, which to keep, would have been more wasteful and ruinous, if possible, than to spend, however extravagantly. It is due in justice to the late Administraiion, to say, that they had commenced, in good earnest, the work of reform, and that with so much success, as to have made a very considerable reduction in the expenditures, towards which no one exerted himself with more zeal or greater effect than the Senator behind me, [Mr. *Woodbury,*] then at the head of the Treasury Department. It is to be deeply regretted, that what was then so well begun has not been continued by those who had succeeded.

It is admitted, on all sides, that we must equalize the revenue and expenditures. The scheme of borrowing to make up an increasing deficit must, in the end, if continued, prove ruinous. Already is our credit greatly impaired. It is impossible to borrow at home in the present state of things, at the usual rate of interest. The six per cent. stock authorized at the late session, is now several per cent. below par; and, if we would borrow in the home market, it would endanger the solvent banks. It is admitted that a loan of two millions in Boston has caused the present intense pressure there in the money market. Nor can the foreign market be relied on, till our finances are put in a better condition. Who, in their present condition, would think of jeopardising our credit by appearing in the European [illegible] United States stocks? It is certain

usurious interest, and on a considerable extension of the time for redemption; the tendency of which would be to depress the State stocks, and lay the foundation of a permanent funded debt. There remains another objection, which should not be overlooked; the loan would be returned in merchandise, with the usual injurious and embarrassing effects of stimulating the consumption of the country, for the time, beyond what its exports would permanently sustain.

Nor is the prospect much better for the additional issues of Treasury notes proposed by the bill as amended in the Senate. They are now below par, and this must still add to their depression; perhaps to the same extent to which the six per cents are now depressed. The reason is obvious. The only advantage which they have over stocks in raising a loan, is, that they are receivable in the dues of the Government, which gives them, to a certain extent, the character of curreney, but that advantage is not peculiar to them. As the law now stands, notes of solvent banks are also receivable in the public dues. They are, in fact, Treasury notes, as far as it depends on receivability, as much so as if each one was endorsed to be received in the dues of the Government by an authorized agent. Now, so long as the Government receives bank notes at par with their own, and the banks (as is now the case) refuse to receive them at par with bank notes, Treasury notes will be depressed compared with bank notes, for the plain reason that the latter can pay the debts both of the banks and the Government, while the former can pay only the debts of the Government.

In such a state of things, only a very small amount of Treasury notes can be used for currency without depressing them below par; and when that amount is much exceeded, they will sink rapidly to the depression of stock bearing the same rate of interest. Very different would be the fact, if the Sub-Treasury had not been repealed. Under its operation, the Goverument could at any time have issued what amount it pleased to meet a temporary deficit of the Treasury, at a mere nominal rate of interest, or none at all. The provision that nothing but gold and silver, and the paper issued on the credit of the Government, should be received in the public dues, would have kept them at par. But as things now are, it must be obvious that neither loans in the usual way, nor Treasury notes, can be relied on to make up the deficit, without ruinous consequences. And here let me inform the Senators on the other side that they are laboring under a great mistake in supposing that we who prefer Treasury notes to loans to meet the temporary wants of the Treasury, are anxious to force the use of them on you. The fact is far otherwise. We deeply regret to see you reduced to the necessity of using them. We believe them to be very useful and convenient, much cheaper, and more safe, than loans, to meet the occasional wants of the Government, and see, with regret, a resort to them under circumstances so well calculated to discredit them in the public estimation, and when they cannot be used but at the expense of the public creditors.

We have, then, arrived at the point that we must increase the duties or curtail expenditures; and the question is, which shall we choose? That question will be deducted by the vote we are about to give. There is no mistake. Those who have changed this bill into a loan bill of $5,000,000, tell us, in language too intelligent to be mistaken, that they intend to fix the permanent expenses of the Government at about $25,000,000; for it will take that sum, at least, to meet what they tell us is the lowest amount to which the expenditures can be reduced, and to discharge the interest and principal of the debt already contracted or authorized. Now, sir, it is clear that so large a sum cannot be derived from the present tariff, as high as it has been raised. I agree with the chairman that, with our present export trade, the heavy interest to be paid on debts abroad, and the large list of free articles, that it is not safe to estimate the consumption of the country of dutiable articles, at more than $85,000,000, which, at 20 per cent. round, would give but $17,000,000 gross, and a nett revenue, according to the present expense of collection, of not more than $15,000,000 at the outside, leaving $10,000,000 annually to be raised by additional duties on imports, or a corresponding reduction in the expenses of the Government. Which shall we choose? That the reduction may be made, and the deficit met, aided by the repeal of the distribution bill, without impairing the efficiency of the Government, I trust I have satisfactorily shown; not all at once, but enough and more, this year, to avoid this loan, and gradually, by a vigorous system of economy, to arrest all further loans, and to discharge those that have been contracted or authorized. Why not then adopt the alternative of curtailing expenses? I put the question in all soberness to those who are in power and responsible. You stand pledged, solemnly pledged to reform—you told the people that the expenses of the Government were extravagant; that they could be reduced to a point lower than I have assigned; and why not redeem your pledge, when I have proved that there is such ample room to do so? We, on this side, are anxious to co-operate with you, and to carry out with vigor the good work which had been commenced before you came into power. Why, instead of carrying on, with still greater vigor, what had been commenced, do you halt? No, it is not strong enough. Why do you now go for increase, instead of reduction? Why falsify all your solemn promises, and prove, now that you are in power, that you are as zealous for debts, duties, and increase of expenditures, as you exhibited zeal for reform while you were seeking power?

But one answer can be given; from deep solicitude for another protective tariff. Yes, that same pernicious system, which swelled the expenditures to their present vast amount, is the real impediment to their reduction. It is that which has made you forget all your pormises, and which now seeks to keep up the expenditures as a pretext for imposing duties, not for revenue, but in reality for protection. It is that which is striving to force Government to return to the old and disastrous policy which has brought such calamity on the country, and done so much to corrupt its morals and politics; and which is now forcing it to resort to loans and Treasury notes, at the hazard of its credit, when it is so necessary, in the midst of the wrecks of that of so many of the States, that the credit of the Union should stand above suspicion. It is that which passed the Distribution bill, and now resists its repeal, when it is clear that the revenue from the lands is indispensable to meet the demands on the Government, and to preserve its credit. Put that corrupt and corrupting system out of the way, and every difficulty connected with our finances would vanish; the Distribution act would be repealed, the revenue from the public domain restored to the Union, and economy, and retrenchment, would save their millions. Every voice would be raised in their favor, and the expenditures would be speedily equalised with the revenue. Were this done, we would here no more of an empty Treasury—of loans, of Treasury notes and prostrated credit; no more of additional duties. Instead of increase, we should hear the cheerful note of reduction—repeal of taxes—striking shackles from commerce and navigation, and lightening the burdens of labor. I hazard not

the fiscal action of the Government, and a repeal of the distribution act, that a revenue of thirteen millions from the customs would be sufficeint—amply sufficient for carrying on the Government efficiently. Such would be the happy effects of equalising the revenue and expenditures by a judicious system of economy and retrenchment, aided by the restoration of the revenue from the lands.

Let me now ask gentlemen if they have reflected on the consequences which must result from the other alternative, that of raising the revenue to the standard of the expenditures? What has already been the effects of that policy? What is the immediate cause of the present embarrassment? What has emptied the Treasury, prostrated the credit of the Government, and imposed high additional taxes on the commerce and labor of the country? What but the policy commenced at the extra session, of keeping up the expenditures to the present high standard, and which, if we may judge by this measure and the declaration of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, it is determined to adhere to? Can any one doubt that if there had been no change of policy—if that so earnestly pressed by my friend behind me, of reducing the expenditures, had been continued, but that the existing embarrassments would have been avoided? On you, who have reversed the wise and judicous course then commenced, rests the responsibility. It is you who have emptied the Treasury; you who have destroyed the credit of the Government, and caused the present embarrassments.

But you are only at the beginning of your difficulties. Those that are to come, unless you change your course, are still more formidable. The power of borrowing, in every form, short of usurious and ruinous interest, is gone, and can you expect to raise from commerce alone the means of meeting the expenditures at the present high standard? I pronounce it to be beyond your power to raise twenty-five millions annually from the customs. So large a sum cannot be extorted from commerce in the present state of things. A nett revenue to that amount would require a gross revenue, at the present extravagant rate of collection, of at least twenty-seven millions of dollars. Our present exports will not pay for an importation of more than $125,000,000, allowing for the ordinary profits of trade. From this must be deducted $10,000,000 for the interest of debt abroad, which would reduce the imports to $115,000,000. Deduct $10,000,000 more for free articles, immediately connected with the manufacturing operations of the country, and it would reduce the dutiable articles consumed in the country annually to $105,000,000. In the free articles I do not include tea and coffee, which are now so. It would take an average duty of 26 per cent. to raise $27,000,000 on $105,000,000. Can you, in the present state of things, raise your duties to that high standard?

I pass over the effects of such a duty, in repressing the export trade on which the import depends. Between them there is the most intimate relation. Each limits the amount of the other. In the long run, it is acknowledge that the imports cannot, on a fair valuation, exceed the exports. It is not less certain that the same rule applies to the exports, which, in the long run, cannot exceed the imports. And hence duties on imports as effectually restrict and limit the amount of the exports as if directly imposed on the latter. To repress the one is to repress the other. But, setting aside all considerations of the kind, I directly meet the question, and say that you cannot extort from commerce the amount you propose.

He who would reason from the past on this subject, will be greatly deceived. High duties now will not give the revenune they once did. The smuggler forbids. The standard of morals is greatly lowered. The paper system and the protective policy have worked a great and melancholly change in that respect. The country is filled with energetic and enterprising men, rendered desperate by being reduced from affluence to poverty through the vicissitudes of the times. They will give an impulse to smuggling unkown to the country hereto-fore. The profits of regular business, in the new state of things in which the country is placed, must be low and slow. Fortunes can no longer be made by a single bold stroke; and the impatience and necessities of the large class to which I have alluded, and whose debts will be spunged by the Bankrupt act, will not submit to recovering their former condition by so slow a process. With high duties, smuggling then will open too tempting a field to restore their broken fortunes, not to be entered by many of the large class to which I refer, to which many will be added from the lowered standard of morals, who cannot plead the same necessity. If to this be added the great increased facility for smuggling, both on our Northern, and Eastern, and Southwestern frontiers, it will be in vain to expect to raise the sum proposed from commerce. Not only has the line of frontier along the lakes been greatly lengthened, but the facility of intercourse with them, both by canals and roads, have been increased by a still greater degree. How is smuggling to be prevented along so extended a frontier, with such unlimited facility for practising it? Nor will the supply of smuggled goods be confined to the immediate neighborhood of the frontier. They will penetrate through the numerous roads and canals leading to the lakes, far inland, and compete successfully with the regular trade in the heart of the country. Nor is it to be doubted but that the British authorities will connive at this illicit trade. Look at the immense interest which they have to turn the trade of our country, as far as possible, through the channel of the St. Lawrence. It will give to Great Britain the entire tonnage to whatever portion of our trade may be turned through that channel—a point so important to her naval supremacy, to which she is ever so attentive. Already great facility is afforded for turning the provision trade, both for the home market and the supply of the West Indies, through it, and with much success.

I was surprised to learn, since the commencement of the session, as I have no doubt most of those who hear me will be, that a place on the St. Lawrence almost unknown, is already the fourth town in the Union, as to the number of vessels that enter and depart in the year. I refer to St. Vincent, at the outlet of Lake Ontario. It is the depot for the British trade, which descends the St. Lawrence from our side. To give life and vigor to a vast trade, which gives her the entire tonnage of the outward and inward voyage, is too important to be neglected, particularly as it would so powerfully counteract our high duties, and so greatly widen the field of consumption for her manufactures. Turning to the frontier at the other end of the Union, we shall find a great increase of facility for smuggling in that quarter; but I abstain from enlarging on it for the present.

Taking all these causes together, it cannot be doubted but that smuggling will commence at a much lower point of duties than it ever has heretofore, and that all calculations of revenue from increase of duties, founded on the past, will fail. It is the opinion of good judges that it would commence with duties as low as 12 per cent. on such articles as linen and silks; but be that as it may, it may be safely predicted that the scheme of raising will fail. I pass over the violation of the compromise, which such a policy necessarily involves, its ruinous effects on the great staples of the country, now suffering under the greatest depression, and that deep discontent which must follow in the quarter that produces them. I shall confine myself simply to the financial question. Regarded in that light, I tell gentlemen that the line of policy they propose will fail. They will have to abandon it, or resort to internal taxes to supply the deficit from commerce. Yes, you must restore the revenue from the lands, economise and retrench, or be forced to resort to internal taxes in the end. Are you prepared for that? I ask those who represent the great sections to the North and East of this, if they have reflected how that portion of the Union would be affected by internal taxes? I refer not to direct taxes, for that, according to the mode prescribed in the Constitution, can never be pushed to any oppressive extreme, but to exceses. If you have not, it is time you should; for in the way you are now going, you will soon have to learn experimentally how it will operate.

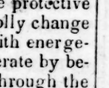
There never has been a civilized country within my knowledge, whose moneyed affairs have been worse managed than ours for the last dozen of years. In 1828 we raised the duties, on an average, to nearly fifty per cent. when the debt was on the eve of being discharged, and thereby flooded the country with a revenue, when discharged, which could not be absorbed by the most lavish expenditures. Hence the double affliction of an accumulating surplus of millions on millions, and of the most wasteful expenditures at the same time. Then came the Compromise act, which entirely exempted one-half of the imports from duties, in order to escape the growing evil of such a surplus, and reduced the one-tenth, every two years, on all the duties above twenty per cent. in order to get clear of the protective policy. Under their operation, aided by the Deposite act, the surplus was absorbed, and the revenue gradually brought down to the proper level; to meet the descending revenue, a reduction of expenditures was commenced, with the intention of equalizing the revenue and expenditures. Then a change of party took place; the one coming in professing a greater love for economy and retrenchment than the one going out; but instead of fulfilling their promises, the public expenditures have been increased by millions—debts contracted—revenue from the lands squandered—and all this when the income was reduced to the least possible depression. Take all in all, can folly, can infatuation, go farther?

New Concern.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and selec stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and *Holland Gin* of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors.
Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest brands.
Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love,
Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sardines (from Venice,) Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles,

A LARGE  STOCK OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
SHOES,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for *cash*, or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.
Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

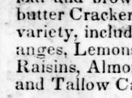
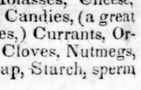
GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norment & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January.—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm *must be closed* without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer.
March 1, 1842. 51...f

Executor's Sale.

ON *Friday, the 18th of March next*, the Subscriber, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of H. H. Glover, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, viz:—a large quantity of Live Stock, embracing

 ***Horses,*** 
Cattle, Hogs and
SHEEP,
(*Of the latter, a beautiful flock of real Merinoes*)

A quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, and Fodder; about two thousand pounds of Bacon: one Wagon Gearing; Farming Tools;
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
And numerous other articles not herein specified.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six Months' credit, the purchaser to give a note with satisfactory security; the note to bear interest from date.

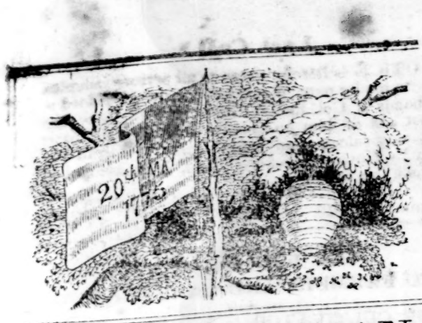
—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be Rented for the present year, the PLANTATION belonging to the above estate. *Terms* made at the Renting.
STEPHEN H. SMITH, Executor.
February 22, 1842. 51...3w
Charlotte Journal, copy till sale.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate
[illegible] March 5, 1841



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican party of Mecklenburg County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, THIS DAY at 12 m., to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. It is earnestly requested that the Democracy from all parts of the County be in attendance, in order that a ticket may be selected that will give general and cordial satisfaction.

Mad-Dogs!—Look out!—We understand a dog far advanced in the stages of hydrophobia, was killed in this neigborhood on Friday last. As he was seen about town on the morning of the day on which he was killed, it is certainly incumbent on every citizen who owns a dog to confine it immediately, and keep it confined. The Town authorities, we learn, have adopted some regulations on the subject, which have not yet been made public, that we know of.

The Campaign begun.—A Committee of the citizens of Orange County have invited Mr. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to attend the County Court in that County, and address the people this day; and he has accepted the invitation. Success to him!

☞ By a private letter to the Postmaster of this place, we learn that the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, member of Congress from the Surry District in this State, died at Washington on the 22d ult. Mr. *Williams* was familiarly known as the Father of Congress, having been a member of the House for an uninterrupted period of near thirty years.

Gone at last!—Mr. CLAY has actually sent in to the Legislature of Kentucky his resignation as Senator in Congress from that State, to take effect on the 1st of April. It is said Mr. Crittenden will succeed him.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

In the language of a cotemporary, "We cannot too earnestly call attention to the very able and luminous speech of Mr. *Calhoun*, on the Treasury Note Bill, which we publish to-day. It is one of great value to the country, at the present time—throwing extensive light upon its financial affairs, now so deeply embarrassed, and tending greatly to expose the miserable juggling and quackery which would still plunge them deeper and deeper into difficulty, for the benefit of rapacious monopolists, speculators, and office-seekers. It is high time for the people to arouse themselves from their lethargy, and put a stop, while they may, to the infamous schemes of legislative robbery now plotting, and which bid fair, if not stayed, to involve the country ere long in irretrievable ruin."

"Mr. *Calhoun* shews that no increase of duties, no loans, no Treasury notes, are needed, if the infamous Distribution Act be repealed, and a vigorous system of economy and retrenchment introduced; while the loans, high duties, etc., proposed, so far from relieving the embarrassments of the country, must greatly and terribly increase them. Will not the people, who have to pay these duties and loans, rally around Mr. *Calhoun*, and support him and his noble and patriotic efforts to prevent them? Let them read the admirable speech we now publish, and say who is more able to lead and act efficiently in such a cause—the cause, not of the man himself, but the country and the people—*their cause!*"

The Bankrupt Law.—It is stated in the northern papers, that the rush for taking the benefit of this law is not so great as was expected. Some have scruples of conscience in availing themselves of the advantages of so manifestly a corrupt law; while others are deterred by the general conviction that the law is unconstitutional, and that it will be so declared by the Supreme Court. The first case of importance arising under it will certainly be carried to the Supreme Court; and if it should there be declared unconstitutional, (of which we have not the least doubt,) the money spent by bankrupts to obtain a release from their debts will be spent for nothing. Would it not be prudent for such to wait, at least, until the Supreme Court acts in the matter, and apply their funds to the use of their family or the payment of their debts?

Mr. Webster.—This old Fedralist, whom the Whigs impiously call "the Godlike Daniel," seems to be developing his character at Washington pretty rapidly. The *Independent*, (a bitter *Clay* paper published at Washington by *John H. Pleasants*, former Editor of the Richmond Whig,) assails him in the most unmeasured terms. It accuses him of having converted the State Department at Washington into a perfect Harem for the gratification of his lascivious passions; and represents his moral character as depraved beyond redemption. Charges of this character have been made to the President, and the Independent says, unless they are disproved, the ruin of the "Godlike" will be complete—compared with which the fall of Arnold or Burr was a perfect farce! What a proper set of honest, moral fellows these Whigs are! It is rumored that Mr. Webster has resigned. We hope it may prove true.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adjourned without electing United States Senators.

MR. HAYWOOD.

ANOTHER WHIG HUMBUG NULLIFIED.

The life-blood of Federal Whigery is *humbuggery*—the imaginations of the leaders of that party are always on the stretch, to invent something to inflate and irritate the public mind, and thus prevent sober, calm reflection. Their policy is obvious: the principles of that party are essentially opposed to the genius of our institutions, and whenever triumphant, must result in monarchy or despotism. The only course for them to pursue then, is, to blind and deceive the people by false issues and false charges, and thus induce them to give a verdict which, when awake to the truth, and seeing things as they really are, they would scorn to pronounce.

Nothing is so palateable to the Federalists as discord, whether among their own party or their opponents. The slight defference in regard to a single question of mere *propriety*, which occurred between WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Esq., and the body of the late Democratic Convention, was magnified into a "rupture of the party" in our State; —Mr. HAYWOOD was represented as having joined our enemies, and we were taunted with defeat before the contest had commenced, (so proud were our opponents of the great influence wielded by Mr. H.) *We knew* these impressions were put out in the Raleigh organ of Federalism solely with the view, if possible, to arrest the downward progress of that party in our State;—and what is the sequel? Read it in the following letter of Mr. HAYWOOD. We had more confidence in his integrity and political firmness, than to believe that a difference with his friends on a mere matter of propriety could drive him from his *principles* and his *party*.

But it seems that "rumor" has been doing more than circulating the charge that Mr. HAYWOOD had quit his party: he has been represented also as violently opposed to the election of Mr. HENRY, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor of this State. Hearing this report, Dr. CAMERON of Fayetteville wrote to Mr. H. to know if such was the fact; and if so, for his reasons for such opposition. Mr. HAYWOOD replies in the fallowing straightforward, manly terms:

RALEIGH. Feb. 10, 1842.

DR. THOS. N. CAMERON,

MY DEAR SIR:—I have heretofore uniformly waived my privilege to express, by any form of address to the public, the calumnies which my political opponents saw fit, from time to time, to promulgate against me. But altho' I have often forborne to make a defence of myself, and sometimes, when it cost me no little sacrifice of personal pride and feeling, my reasons for it are not important now, and it is sufficient that my right to pursue a different course upon the present occasion, is a perfect right, and therefore needs no excuse for its exercise. Your letter, (in a degree at least) obliges me to answer for myself; but whether this answer shall be published to the world, or kept as a private communication, I leave entirely to your own discretion.

For myself I have no ambition to appear before the public at all, but I have no opinions upon public questions, which I dare not utter any where, and no motive for my conduct that requires concealment.—Judging by the past, however, I think you will discover that every effort you make to correct one such rumor, *as respects me*, and more particularly in regard to our *candidate*, will be little more than removing one falsehood out of the way, to make room for another. But I proceed to my answer, as that will be long enough, without my complaints.

It were a great mistake then, I assure you, in any body, to suppose that because I did not concur with the Democratic Convention in the propriety of alluding, *in their proceedings as a Convention*, to the burial expenses of Gen. Harrison, that therefore I had left the Democratic party, or was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or felt indifferent to his election. To believe this of me, would be ungenerous in a friend—unjust in an adversary. I cannot leave the Democratic party, without renouncing the Democratic political faith. This I did not do *then*—I have not done it *since*: and I do not calculate upon doing it *hereafter*. My party is taken up on account of my faith, not my faith on account of the party. My political principles do not hang loose enough about me to be put off and on at pleasure. My political opinions are not easily altered, because they have not been lightly formed. I recognize no power in any man or party, to oblige me to say what I do not think—whilst I would consent to *omitting* any thing, where the omission sacrificed no principle of my faith, to obtain the concurrence of an associate, and to admit the co-operation of a brother. If other men, as free to act and think for *themselves* as I am for *myself*, preferred not to strike out this allusion, I have not even complained against it, but certainly I ought not to be accused of treachery.

Least of all, have I been brought into "hostility to Louis D. Henry's nomination for Governor." Opposed to Mr. Henry! I have been longer upon the same side with him, in our past political contests, than with almost any other prominent man in North Carolina. We went together for General Jackson, first about the time I came to full age, and after it in all his elections, and we have been together ever since. I admire his attachment to the principles of Democracy, and his deep devotion to the Union, and I have unqualified confidence in both. His enemies may affect to question his Democracy, but it is because they do not know the sincerity of the man.—They will pretend to charge him with Federalism, when in reality, they hate him for his unyielding Democracy. They are referring to the prejudices of his education, and the errors of his boyhood only, because, being no *candidate for office*, yet against the feelings of kindred, the pride of former associations, and the personal interest that has blinded so many others, riper years have found him an open, fearless, undisguised, disinterested advocate of Democracy; and the favor of his friends has now made him the champion of such as "*love their principles for the sake of their Country.*" If there is a man in this world who would scorn dissimulation in politics, you know it is *Louis D. Henry*. That which makes him a scourge to demagogues and a terror to his political enemies, will provoke party malice to falsify his acts, and traduce his motives, but it is that which commends his nomination to my peculiar approbation, and should rouse up the real people of the State, every where, to his support. He is honest, capable, and faithful. Honest in his professions—capable to fulfil them—and faithful to the Constitution and the People. How then could I feel hostile to his nomination?

Politically and financially, this State needs just such a Governor as he would make: Whether as a State singly, or as a part of the United States, he is just the man that is required for the times. I have known him, and observed his course, at home and abroad, in private and in public—every where he has shown himself a Democrat, but not a demagogue—a patriot, but not a mere partizan—a statesman of the right stamp—a politician without hypocrisy, and free of all disguise. No matter in what station he has been required to perform his part; has he not been wise in counsel—resolute in action—diligent in business—eloquent in debate—true to his friends—magnanimous to his enemies—faithful to all his promises—and false to no trust he would accept? This is high praise, (if my compliments of him could be considered such,) but you have asked me for my opinions, to vindicate me against the false rumors of being opposed to the Democratic candidate: Probably the blow was aimed at him, because his enemies knew I understood his character, and would therefore excite a suspicion against him from the imputed indifference of the *friend who knew him best.* At any rate, all that I have written I believe, and I do most sincerely think that there is no one in our State, whom it will be so wise, so safe, I even add so *necessary*, to put into the Executive chair of the State—not for him alone, nor even for his party, singly, but for *North Carolina!* How then is it possible for me to feel indifferent to his election? No, sir! My head and heart both concurred in his nomination. My patriotism, politics, and State pride, all unite in desiring that *Louis D. Henry* may be elected THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

As was said by the great namesake of Mr. Henry's upon a much greater occasion, "*If that's treason, make the most of it.*"

Your friend,
WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Will the Whigs praise *this* effort of Mr. Haywood?

WHO ARE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH?

We invite the special attention of our readers to the following admirable Resolutions lately adopted at a Democratic meeting in Danville, Pa. They speak sentiments of patriotism, and show who the South has to rely upon at the north as her friends. While *Henry Clay*, and his Southern Whig adherents are for loading us with Tariff taxes; and while Northern Whiggery is for deluging our land with blood, through the machinations of the Abolitionists, what do these northern Democrats say? Here them:

Whereas, Ever since the Declaration of Independence, by the Congress of 1776, there has existed in this country two parties; the one consisting of men who have at all times arrogated to themselves a claim to all the intelligence, wealth and decency in the country, endeavoring to have what they call a strong Government, and by that means to create a privileged order to lord it over their fellow-men; the other in a great measure, comprised of the farmers, mechanics, and laboring classes of the people, who succeeded in establishing, and have been in favor of a Republican form of Government, such as we now possess, of equal rights to all men. At all times since the adoption of the present Constitution, the first named party have, by various means, attempted to subvert the Constitution; first under the administration of John Adams, by means of sedition and alien laws, which they attempted to enforce at the point of the bayonet; and since that time by changing their party names, and attempting to delude the people by keeping out of view their principles, and raising false issues before them, to work upon the avarice of some and distress of others, so as to gain their purposes.

To recapitulate those attempts would occupy more room than can be spared in this paper. A recent case is fresh in every one's memory—at the log cabin and hard cider meetings the debtor was promised money to discharge his debts—the mechanic and laborer higher wages and better pay—the farmer higher prices for his produce. Have any of those promises been realized? Not one. An attempt is again making by the same party, composed of the same men, to delude and deceive the people, by assumnig a new name and position. High wages are again promised to mechanics and laborers, all pecuniary embarrassments are to be relieved, and the farmers are to have high prices for their produce, only give them *a protective* tariff on a few articles, so as to enhance their price on the consumer—or, in plain English, tax the consumers, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for the benefit of the aristocracy. Make the many industrious classes, hewers of wood, and drawers of water to enable men who labor not, to live in palaces and imitate the nobility of England, in luxury and splendor, whilst those whom they would draw this support from, would be as the same class are now in England, suffering all the tortures of poverty and starvation. Placing no confidence in the professions of men who only "kiss to betray," and relying on the purity of Democratic principles, we are assembled for the purpose of declaring our firm adhesion to those principles under which the country has flourished, so long as those who professed and practised those principles have governed the nation. Therefore,

Resolved, That all tariffs heretofore imposed by Congress, on the imports from foreign countries, have been unjust and unequal in their operations, tending to oppress the many, for the benefit of the few. That we are in favor of a tariff equal in its operation on all articles (except those of the utmost necessity,) whenever the expenses of Government require revenue to be raised, either to redeem national faith or defend the nation against foreign insult or aggression.

Resolved, That a tax on the raw material, without a corresponding duty on the manufactured article, has a tendency to injure our mechanics and manufacturers; and that the system of credit to the importers for duties, as heretofore practised, was furnishing capital to foreign importers and manufacturers to trade upon—capital raised from the industry of the American people, to the prejudice of our manufacturers.

Resolved, That we enter our protest against the passage of a tariff, even if necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, which will be discriminating in its effects; and we insist that taxation be equal on all articles, except those of the utmost necessity, and that no more money be raised than is necessary to meet those expenses.

Resolved, That we consider a discriminating protective tariff as a twin sister to a National Bank, and both as tending to destroy our republican form of Government.

Resolved, That we look with contempt on the attempts now making by interested individuals to impose on the laboring classes of the community, as they did in the days of log cabins and hard cider, by promising high wages if a protective tariff is imposed; when, at the same time, many of those persons do not now fulfil their engagements, by paying the wages promised by them to the laborers they employ, except at a sacrifice, which we say is neither honest nor humane.

Resolved, That we view the law passed at the last session of Congress, for the distribution of the public lands amongst the several States, at a time when the public treasury was empty, as characteristic of the principles of the party who had the majority in Congress, and done for the purpose of giving them an apology to create a national debt, and lay additional burdens on the industry of the country—an attempt to carry out their old Federal maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing."

Resolved, That we consider any attempt by one State or its people, to interfere with the institutions of another State, as nothing less than treason against the whole nation.

Resolved, That we consider any attempt by Congress to interfere with State institutions, as a violation of the Constitution, and the discussion on the subject of slavery during the present session, as a waste of time and money, which ought to be devoted to the discharge of the duties, which of right, belong to that body, and are of the greatest importance to the nation.

Virginia again without a Governor.—These are truly times of disorganization. The Legislature of Va. have just balloted about twenty times for a Governor without making an election; and it is understood they will adjourn without making any farther effort to elect. In that case, the oldest Counsellor of State, (a Mr. GREGORY,) will be the acting Governor. Mr. STEVENSON, late Minister to England, received the highest vote for Governor; and had it not been for the absence (through sickness) of one Democratic member, would have been elected.

CONGRESS.

We have not room this week to give a detailed report of the doings of Congress. We have stated that Messrs. *Cooper* of Ga., *Shepperd* of N. C., *White* of Louisiana, *Holmes* of S. C., and *Chapman* of Ala., had been appointed members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in place of others who declined serving under the Chairman, Mr. *Adams*. Messrs. *Cooper*, *Holmes* and *Chapman*, (all Democrats) also refused to serve, and the Speaker has since appointed Messrs. *Stuart* of Va., *Meriweather* of Ga., and *Caruthers* of Tenn., to fill their places, —so the Committee on Foreign Affairs is now made up exclusively of Northern Abolition and Southern Federal Whigs. What a *loving* Committee it must be!

Mr. *Calhoun's* powerful speech on the subject of retrenchment and economy, (in to-days paper,) seems to have produced some effect in Congress; as several propositions have recently been made to reduce the expenditures and abolish useless offices.

Mr. CLAY has introduced into the Senate the following propositions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill to amend the Bankrupt act as follows:

1. To confine the operations of the act to the trading and mercantile parts of the community.

2. To confine voluntary bankruptcy to a declaration of insolvency, leaving it to the creditors to proceed upon that declaration, or not, just as they please; and, in the event of their proceeding upon it, then all the subsequent proceedings to be precisely as in cases of compulsory bankruptcy.

3. Banks, and all money dealing and trading corporations, to be subject to the act, and a day fixed for it to take effect upon them.

4. The assignees of the bankrupt's estate to be chosen by the mass (say two-thirds in number and value) of the creditors—to be removable by them; and their orders in relation to the management and disposition of the estate to be followed in all cases by the assignees.

5. Each creditor to have the right of attending the examination of the bankrupt, and of putting all interrogatories which may tend to elucidate the nature and character of his bankruptcy, and the management and disposition of his property, and the present condition of his estate.

6. Persons suspected on probable reason to have goods, property, or effects of the bankrupt in possession, or to be indebted to him, to be examined before the commissioners.

7. The distinction between innocent and culpable bankruptcy, to be recognised and established; the former to be limited to cases arising from casual losses in trade; the latter to include all cases in which the bankrupt has lost above the sum of dollars in wagering, betting, and stockjobbing, or purchase of lottery tickets within years; or in which he has lived extravagantly and notoriously beyond his means, or engaged in operations of pure hazard, or been guilty of fraudulent practices. The innocent bankrupt alone to have the benefits conferred by the act: the culpable to be excluded from the advantages under it.

8. The certificate of final discharge from all his debts, only to be granted on a judicial attestation from the commissioners in favor of the fairness and integrity of the bankrupt, signed by two-thirds in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts, and allowed and approved by the Judge; according to the terms and principles of section 36 in the act of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

9. To prevent the act from interferring with the insolvent laws of the States.

10. To prevent the act from impairing any lien upon the lands and chattels of any bankrupt in favor of any creditor.

11. A fair and full record of all proceedings in bankruptcy to be made and kept in the proper court.

12. The existing act to be repealed whenever inconsistent with these amendments.

The Special Committee on the currency question both in the Senate and in the House have reported on the Exchequer plan. Both reports are pretty much the same. We subjoin an abstract of the plan reported to the Senate, which in our estimation, differs but little from the Sub-Treasury:

BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. *Talmadge*, from the Select Committee on the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Board of Exchequer, made a report, which was read. It is a very elaborate report, and accompanied by a bill.

The committee, in arguing in favor of the circulation proposed, which is to be based on dollar for dollar of specie, say that whilst it will not add to the circulation of the country, it will have the following advantages over a specie circulation:

1. It will be the means of drawing forth from its hiding places specie that has been hoarded, to the estimated amount of several millions, and which, in its present condition, is of no use to its possessor, or to the country. The lack of confidence in individuals and banks as safe despositories, which caused this retirement of specie, will yield at once to the unbounded confidence inspired by the Exchequer, where specie notes are issued on a deposite of specie, and the safe custody of the deposite is guaranteed by the Government for the redemption of the notes. 2. In the ratio of the increased velocity and economy which paper affords over specie, and to which may be added the high credit of this paper, it will impart a great activity, and, consequently, effectiveness to the circulating medium. 3. The local banks may be induced, to a great extent, to substitute this paper for their own. 4. It will prevent the depreciation of specie by abrasion, whilst in circulation. 5. It will prevent its total loss to the country and to the world, by shipwreck and other casualties. 6. It will afford the most convenient, safe, and valuable currency for travel. 7. It will be the best and safest remittance by mail, from one end of the Union to the other, for the payment of newspapers and periodicals, and other things requiring small sums, without the possibility of loss by depreciation to those who receive it. 8. It will tend to regulate the banks; and, by a frequent settling of balances, to bring them up to a sound circulation. 9. It will do much towards regulating exchanges, by means of its valuable action on the local currency.

The committee then go on to say, that "In the view which the committee have thus far taken of the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, they have suggested certain important modifications; and in order to give the Senate a more concise and connected view of the system, as they propose to modify it, they submit the following, (which is the basis of the bill accompanying the report:)

I. A board to be established in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government, to be called the Exchequer of the United States. The board to be composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons of the proposed removal. For like causes, the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate, lay before that body the reasons of such suspension; and if the Senate concur, the commissioner to be removed; if not, to be restored.

II. The Board of Exchequer to establish agencies as it may deem necessary and expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceeed two in any State or Territory.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the Board, and also the officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the Board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompency, neglect or violation of duty, on like recommendation.

IV. The Exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public moneys—the public money from all sources received, to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies.

V. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive on deposite gold and silver coin or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued; said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued at such agency.

VI. The Exchequer and agencies, on the deposite of gold or silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per cent. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange.

VII. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditor, or on the deposites of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of specie on hand for their redemption, *dollar for dollar.*

VIII. Dues to the United States to be paid in gold or silver coin, in specie notes, or in the notes of banks immediately convertible into specie at the place where received. The exchequer and agencies to settle weekly, or oftener, balances with the banks.

IX. The Exchequer and agencies to keep separate and distinct sets of books; to enter and record in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place, for the service of the Government; and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from the operations in exchange, and other transactions not on Government account.

X. The Exchequer may appoint as agent any specie paying bank; but such bank is not authorized to receive private deposites, or to accept or sell bills or drafts on the Exchequer.

XI. The Exchequer and agencies to act as commissioners of Loans and Pension Agents, and generally to render all facilities in transferring and disbursing the public funds. Full and exact accounts of the Board and agencies to be furnished to the Secretary of Treasury, and he to report to Congress; necessary rooms and vaults to be provided; sureties to be taken, and penalties prescribed; and strict examinations made.

Nothing more has been said about adjourning on the 30th May.

The Bankrupt Law.—Among the first who applied for the benefit of this Law in New York, was the notorious *James Watson Webb*. Editor of the Courier & Enquirer. A shrewd Democrat has suggested, that if his application was to pay off the "$2,000" bribe given him (in the shape of a loan) by the defunct U. S. Bank, it would only be "giving the devil his due."

Tardy Justice.—The Washington, Georgia, News, a whig paper, does justice to our late excellent Postmaster General as follows. "Every paper we open these days contains some complaint of the derangement of the Mails, and we suffer with others, but we see no use in complaining. The Mails have never been so regular since as they were during Amos Kendall's administration, who, if he was wrong in his politics, was a very good Postmaster General. If a reform does not take place shortly, we shall pray devoutly for his restoration to office."
Raleigh Standard.

Died,

In this County, at one o'clock on yesterday morning, Maj. *Samuel B. McComb*, aged about 32 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 22d ult., *David Ramsour*, Esqr., a highly respectable merchant of that Village, aged about 67 years.

At High Shoals, in Lincoln County, on the 26th ultimo, very suddenly, *Robert H. Burton*, Esqr., extensively known in our State as an able lawyer, a practical and energetic business man, and a most worthy and upright citizen and christian. Mr. *B.* was aged about—years, and has left a family and many friends to mourn their bereavement.

On the 23d ult., at her residence in Rowan County, Miss *Nancy M. McCorkle*, aged about 60 years, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel E. McCorkle.—*Communicated.*

The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...4w

To Rent;

A comfortable residence for a small family, situated in a healthy, pleasant part of the village. For further information apply at this office

Charlotte, Feb. 22, 1842.

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Dear Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair,
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN FYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...tf

POETRY.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

He had been bowed down to drunkenness,
An abject worshipper;
The pride of manhood's pulse had grown
Too faint and cold to stir,
And he had given his spirit up
To the unblessed thrall,
And bowing to the poison cup
He gloried in his fall!

There came a change—the cloud rolled off,
And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing of a dream
That cometh not again,
The shadow of the spirit fled,
He saw the gulf before,
He shuddered at the waste behind—
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent folds away
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
Grew terrible within,
And conscience sat in judgement on
His most familiar sin.

The light of INTELLECT again
Along his pathway shone—
And Reason like a monarch sat
Upon his golden throne.
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips,
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
That treadeth nations down—
Wreathes for the crimson Conqueror
Pride for the Kingly crown;
But noble is that triumph hour
The disenthralled shall find,
When evil passion boweth down
Unto the God-like mind.

From the Charleston Courier.

American prisoners in Mexico.—Great excitement exists in New-Orleans in relation to the capture and treatment of the American citizens, connected as guests with the Santa Fe expedition. The lower House of the Legislature had unanimously passed spirited resolutions on the subject; and a public meeting of citizens was called for the 5th instant, "to take into consideration the proper means to be pursued, to liberate our fellow-citizens now in *chains* in the city of Mexico, and to assist those citizens of Texas who have been taken prisoners through duplicity official treachery, and treated with a rigor and cruelty without parallel in the annals of civilized nations.

A gentleman direct from the city of Mexico was to explain to the meeting the actual situation of the captives, as witnessed by himself.—The *Bee* holds the following language on the subject:

"We have every assurance that the public meeting this evening, to take into consideration the condition of our suffering countrsmen in Mexico, will be one of the greatest and most enthusiastic over held in this city. The spirit of the people has been touched, and we trust that many months will not elapse before the fires of liberty will illuminate the palace of the Montezumas.

"Every day's delay in pressing the claims of our American captives upon the protection of the Government, but serves to fritter away the national enthusiasm, and dampens the ardor of the people. Perhaps some of those wretched victims of inhuman barbarity have already perished by the hand of the assassin feed by the perfidious authorities of Mexico; and surely the longer the Government is withheld from their succor, the more cruel and vindictive will their oppressors be to them.

"It is time for action. Even the foreigners in our streets laugh at us, and predict that the spirit of resistance will exhaust itself in high sounding declamation. We invoke the Federal power to come to the rescue of the American name. It is already getting to be a jest and a bye-word, and unless a stop is put to the overbearing and supercilious conduct of other nations towards our citizens, it will soon become a reproach to all who bear it."

The Moral.—We ask attention to the following excellent remarks on the late riot in Cincinnatti, from the Boston Courier:

"A moral lesson may be drawn from the recent occurrences at Cincinnati. One violation of law has led to another. Which is the most disastrous in its moral effects on the community, is not perhaps, easy to decide. But in any case, the law-makers, and those whose business it was to see the laws obeyed in the first instance, but neglected their obligations to society, and winked at the violation of the law, ought to be held responsible for the consequences.—Far be it from us to say a word in justification of the proceedings of those who demolished the banking houses at Cincinnati. They were violators of law, and the ministers of the law will, without doubt, visit upon them the vengeance of the law. But who provoked the outrage? or rather, who have stood aloof for years, and been silent, if not approving witnesses of the daily offences which have at length converted the patience of an insulted people into vengeance, and a resolution to put a stop, with their own hands, to the continuance of such knavery and fraud?

"There can be but one reply to this question. The legislators who make laws, have permitted this system of fraud and swindling to go on for years with impunity, and are the real culprits. *They* will escape the punishment of their crimes *here*, because there is a sort of divinity, that hedges about a rich rascal and an official offender against the laws, which the laws never touch in the way of harm. If a man should counterfeit a dollar, although it might contain *more* silver than the legal standard of coin, he would be sent to the penitentiary for life. If another should issue a million of dollars in promises to pay, promises which he never means to fulfil, and which legislatures and courts *know* that he never can fulfil,—and scatters them over the land, defrauding thousands of poor and honest people, he goes unwhipped of justice. The law-maker, the law-expounders and the law-executioner, take him by the hand, sympathize with him for the loss of credit, which prevents him from circulating another million of promises to pay, and then go home with him to dinner!

'We have said that a moral lesson may be derived from the recent occurrences at Cincinnati.—It addresses itself especially to the legislatures of those States where banks that continue in a state of *suspension* are permitted to go on with their ordinary operations. Human nature is no more depraved in Cincinnati than in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Mobile, and New Orleans. "The worm that is trampled on will turn." Human nature may be oppressed, human beings may be cheated and imposed upon—till humanity can no longer endure. Those who drive human nature to this extremity, and those who encourage the wickedness, assume a fearful responsibility; and though they may escape the penitentiary, and cheat the pillory, the injured and the insulted will take some comfort in the belief that Eternal Justice will not be bribed to screen the guilty, nor suffer the helpless wronged to go unavenged."

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philaphia, at the lowest cash prices.

Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,

Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Getl'men's Hats,

SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN *vs.* SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22

Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

The Bankrupt Law!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching Sixth Circuit of the Superior Court: and afterwards, I shall be found in my office in Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this Law:—many persons, I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons" owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount. H. C. J.

Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1842. 50...3t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

Real Estate, Goldmines, &c.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams vs William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner LOT and Improvements,

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw-Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; an interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract,—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec'd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Admr. of W. Morrison, decd. } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of Jas. H. Blake.

December 14, 1841.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Postponement!

THE Sale of the residue of the above property, consisting of about

TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

And most of the other articles advertised, is postponed to the *Fourth Monday in this month*, being the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time it will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

THE TRUSTEES.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late James McCulloch, will expose to public sale, *on Tuesday* the 15th of March next, the following property belonging to said Estate, to wit:

A STOCK OF

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep;

HOUSEH'LD & KITCHEN FURNITURE;

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS;

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CORN

And other kinds of GRAIN—and also Roughness;

ABOUT TWENTY BALES OF

COTTON;

One Plantation Wagon and Gearing;

A fine Carriage and Harness;

A Set of Blacksmith's Tools;

A COTTON GIN,

(With the Gearing;)

SIX VERY LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

And a quantity of other property not here named.

TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN WALKER,
WM. ROSS, } Executors.
JOHN PARKS,

Feb. 22, 1842.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of the late James McCulloch, must present them according to law, or their payment will be barred; and those owing the same must make early settlements, as the affairs of the Estate must be closed. THE EXECUTORS.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

Look Sharp!

THE Notes given at the first two sales of the property of the Estate of Wm. Cook, deceased, are now due and the debts against the same are pressing upon the Administrator; therefore, all persons indebted in any way to the estate of said Cook, who do not make settlement before or during the week of February Court, will have to settle with an officer to a certainty. I hope this will be taken as sufficient notice, and wish to hear no complaints.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Charlotte, Feb. 8, 1842. 43...tc

☞ **Notice.** ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December28, 1841. 42...F

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on tewnty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,

Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

†"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the lteter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."